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EXAMINER	
DEAN, RAYMOND S	

ART UNIT	PAPER NUMBER
2618	

DATE MAILED: 04/06/2006

Please find below and/or attached an Office communication concerning this application or proceeding.

Office Action Summary	Application No.	Applicant(s)	
	10/802,518	JANIK ET AL.	
	Examiner	Art Unit	
	Raymond S. Dean	2618	

-- The MAILING DATE of this communication appears on the cover sheet with the correspondence address --

Period for Reply

A SHORTENED STATUTORY PERIOD FOR REPLY IS SET TO EXPIRE 3 MONTH(S) OR THIRTY (30) DAYS, WHICHEVER IS LONGER, FROM THE MAILING DATE OF THIS COMMUNICATION.

- Extensions of time may be available under the provisions of 37 CFR 1.136(a). In no event, however, may a reply be timely filed after SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- If NO period for reply is specified above, the maximum statutory period will apply and will expire SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- Failure to reply within the set or extended period for reply will, by statute, cause the application to become ABANDONED (35 U.S.C. § 133). Any reply received by the Office later than three months after the mailing date of this communication, even if timely filed, may reduce any earned patent term adjustment. See 37 CFR 1.704(b).

Status

1)☒ Responsive to communication(s) filed on *27 January 2006*.

2a)☒ This action is **FINAL**. 2b)☐ This action is non-final.

3)☐ Since this application is in condition for allowance except for formal matters, prosecution as to the merits is closed in accordance with the practice under *Ex parte Quayle*, 1935 C.D. 11, 453 O.G. 213.

Disposition of Claims

4)☒ Claim(s) *1 - 17 and 22 - 28* is/are pending in the application.

4a) Of the above claim(s) _____ is/are withdrawn from consideration.

5)☐ Claim(s) _____ is/are allowed.

6)☒ Claim(s) *1 - 17 and 22 - 28* is/are rejected.

7)☐ Claim(s) _____ is/are objected to.

8)☐ Claim(s) _____ are subject to restriction and/or election requirement.

Application Papers

9)☐ The specification is objected to by the Examiner.

10)☒ The drawing(s) filed on *16 March 2004* is/are: a)☒ accepted or b)☐ objected to by the Examiner.

Applicant may not request that any objection to the drawing(s) be held in abeyance. See 37 CFR 1.85(a).

Replacement drawing sheet(s) including the correction is required if the drawing(s) is objected to. See 37 CFR 1.121(d).

11)☐ The oath or declaration is objected to by the Examiner. Note the attached Office Action or form PTO-152.

Priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119

12)☐ Acknowledgment is made of a claim for foreign priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119(a)-(d) or (f).

a)☐ All b)☐ Some * c)☐ None of:

1.☐ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received.

2.☐ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received in Application No. _____.

3.☐ Copies of the certified copies of the priority documents have been received in this National Stage application from the International Bureau (PCT Rule 17.2(a)).

* See the attached detailed Office action for a list of the certified copies not received.

Attachment(s)

1) ☒ Notice of References Cited (PTO-892)
2) ☐ Notice of Draftsperson's Patent Drawing Review (PTO-948)
3) ☐ Information Disclosure Statement(s) (PTO-1449 or PTO/SB/08) Paper No(s)/Mail Date _____.
4) ☐ Interview Summary (PTO-413) Paper No(s)/Mail Date. _____.
5) ☐ Notice of Informal Patent Application (PTO-152)
6) ☐ Other: _____.

DETAILED ACTION

Response to Arguments

1. Applicant's arguments with respect to claims 1, 11, and 22 have been considered but are moot in view of the new ground(s) of rejection.

Regarding Applicants' assertion on Page 9, 3rd Paragraph of the Remarks "nowhere within the cited passage ...". It is well established and well documented in the Bluetooth specification (Please See Bluetooth.com for the specification, also see IEEE Paper by J. Haartsen et al. Entitled "Bluetooth- A New Low-Power Radio Interface Providing Short-Range Connectivity) that the standby mode is a low power mode. During the standby mode a Bluetooth device periodically wakes up to listen to page or inquiry messages. The Bluetooth device does not transmit but only listens, which consumes less power than transmitting and listening/receiving. When the Bluetooth device correlates the incoming signal with the access code derived from the identity of said Bluetooth device the Bluetooth device will transition to an active mode or connected mode where a piconet is formed with another device. During this connected mode physical and logical links between the devices are created thereby enabling said devices to communicate bi-directionally. The bi-directional communication consumes more power because there is transmitting and receiving occurring. It is true, as Applicants' have correctly pointed out, that a Bluetooth transceiver can be manually activated, however when said device is manually activated it is not in an active or connection mode. The device is in an inquiry or page mode in which it sends inquiry

messages. The device transitions to the active or connection mode in response to a message sent from an inquired or discovered device.

Regarding Applicants' assertion on Page 10, 2nd Paragraph of the Remarks "It is additionally respectfully submitted that Walsh fails ...". It is well established and well documented in the Bluetooth specification that a Bluetooth device can conduct an Inquiry of Discovery procedure in which an inquiry message comprising an inquiry access code such as a general inquiry access code (giac) is sent periodically. The Bluetooth devices according to the specification can act as discovering/inquiring devices or discovered devices. The content server therefore can transmit inquiries or transmit acknowledgements/responses to inquiries from a user of another Bluetooth device.

Regarding Applicants' assertion on Page 11, 2nd Paragraph "It is yet further respectfully submitted that Walsh fails to expressly ...". All Bluetooth devices operate via electrical power thus there will be a power supply in all of said devices that enables the distribution of electrical power to all of the circuits of said devices. The processors, which receive power from a power supply, of the Bluetooth devices that are in standby mode listening to inquiries will transition from the standby mode to the active or connection mode for the formation of a piconet. During the connection mode there are a plurality of logical transports that can be conducted one of which is a Synchronous Connection Oriented transport. The devices or members of the piconet will therefore be synchronized such that data can be transferred. Since said devices are synchronized there will be a synchronization budget manager in each of said devices that enables said devices to synchronize with the other devices in the piconet. Karaoguz et al. (US

2004/0029621) teaches a synchronization budget manager, which is a power controller, that limits the time a Bluetooth device can be in connection mode in order to receive messages and data files. This time is based on the amount of power allowed for said connection mode (See Sections: 0014, 0046 lines 14 – 15, 0052 lines 7 – 8, 0055 lines 4 – 13). It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to modify the synchronization managers of Walsh with the power controller of Karaoguz for the purpose of maximizing the battery life of the portable Bluetooth devices before recharging is required as taught by Karaoguz.

Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 103

2. The following is a quotation of 35 U.S.C. 103(a) which forms the basis for all obviousness rejections set forth in this Office action:

> (a) A patent may not be obtained though the invention is not identically disclosed or described as set forth in section 102 of this title, if the differences between the subject matter sought to be patented and the prior art are such that the subject matter as a whole would have been obvious at the time the invention was made to a person having ordinary skill in the art to which said subject matter pertains. Patentability shall not be negatived by the manner in which the invention was made.

3. Claims 1 – 2, 4 – 6, 8 – 12, 15 – 16, 22 – 24 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Walsh et al. (US 2003/0050058) in view of Karaoguz et al. (US 2004/0029621).

Regarding Claim 1, Walsh teaches a system comprising: a server computer (Figure 1, Section 0049 lines 6 - 11); a wireless transmitter to transmit a signal (Figure 1, Section 0043 lines 10 - 11); and a portable device comprising: a wireless receiver to receive the signal (Figure 1, Section 0043 lines 1 - 9, the Bluetooth enabled devices

comprise transceivers thus there will be a receiver to receive signals from the DCDS server); and a wireless transceiver to transition from a first state to a second state to perform content synchronization with the server computer in response to the signal (Section 0042 lines 1 - 5, during standby mode the Bluetooth enabled devices will listen for inquiry messages, when the access code in said inquiry messages matches the access code derived from the Bluetooth enabled devices identity said devices will transition to an activation mode and synchronize with the master (DCDS server) to form a piconet), wherein the wireless transceiver consumes less power in the first state than in the second state (Section 0042 lines 1 - 5, the Bluetooth enabled devices in a Bluetooth system will transition from the standby mode to the activation mode, the standby mode consumes less power than the activation mode) and a synchronization budget manager (Sections: 0042 lines 1 – 5, 0043 lines 1 – 9, during the active or connection mode in a Bluetooth system there are a plurality of logical transports that can be conducted one of which is a Synchronous Connection Oriented transport, the devices or members of the piconet will therefore be synchronized such that data can be transferred, since said devices are synchronized there will be a synchronization budget manager in each of said devices that enables said devices to synchronize with the other devices in the piconet).

Walsh does not teach a synchronization budget manager which limits time during which the portable device performs content synchronization with the server computer as a function of an amount of power, which is allowed to be expended on synchronization.

Karaoguz teaches a power controller, which limits time during which the portable

device performs content synchronization with another device as a function of an amount of power, which is allowed to be expended on synchronization (Sections: 0014, 0046 lines 14 – 15, 0052 lines 7 – 8, 0055 lines 4 – 13).

It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to modify the synchronization managers of Walsh with the power controller of Karaoguz for the purpose of maximizing the battery life of the portable Bluetooth devices before recharging is required as taught by Karaoguz.

Regarding Claim 2, Walsh in view of Karaoguz teaches all of the claimed limitations recited in Claim 1. Walsh further teaches wherein the wireless transmitter is physically coupled to the server computer (Figure 1, Section 0043 lines 10 - 11).

Regarding Claim 4, Walsh in view of Karaoguz teaches all of the claimed limitations recited in Claim 1. Walsh further teaches wherein the wireless transmitter transmits the signal periodically until the portable device responds to the signal (Section 0042 lines 1 - 5, the master (DCDS server) periodically transmits inquiry messages which comprise access codes, when the access code matches the Bluetooth enabled devices access code said Bluetooth enabled devices will respond with an acknowledgement signal).

Regarding Claim 5, Walsh in view of Karaoguz teaches all of the claimed limitations recited in Claim 1. Walsh further teaches wherein the wireless transmitter transmits the signal in response to a user request (Sections 0082 lines 1 - 7, 0083).

Regarding Claim 6, Walsh in view of Karaoguz teaches all of the claimed limitations recited in Claim 1. Walsh further teaches wherein the wireless receiver

includes a radio frequency (RF) receiver (Figure 1, Section 0043 lines 1 - 9, the Bluetooth enabled devices comprise RF transceivers thus there will be a RF receiver to receive signals from the DCDS server) and the wireless transmitter includes a RF transmitter (Figure 1, Section 0043 lines 10 - 11, the Bluetooth transceivers comprise RF transmitters).

Regarding Claim 8, Walsh in view of Karaoguz teaches all of the claimed limitations recited in Claim 1. Walsh further teaches wherein the wireless receiver includes a mobile cellular phone network receiver (Section 0043 lines 1 - 9).

Regarding Claim 9, Walsh in view of Karaoguz teaches all of the claimed limitations recited in Claim 1. Walsh further teaches wherein the wireless transceiver includes a wireless local area (WLAN) transceiver (Section 0042 lines 6 - 7).

Regarding Claim 10, Walsh in view of Karaoguz teaches all of the claimed limitations recited in Claim 1. Walsh further teaches wherein the server computer includes a personal computer (Figure 1).

Regarding Claim 11, Walsh teaches a method comprising: causing a first microprocessor in a portable device to transition from a first state to a second state in response to a wireless signal (Sections 0042 lines 1 - 5, 0043 lines 1 - 9, the Bluetooth enabled devices comprise microprocessors, during standby mode the Bluetooth enabled devices will listen for inquiry messages, when the access code in said inquiry messages matches the access code derived from the Bluetooth enabled devices identity said devices will transition to an activation mode and synchronize with the master (DCDS server) to form a piconet, since the microprocessor controls said

Bluetooth enabled devices said microprocessor will transition from the standby mode to the activation mode) wherein the first microprocessor consumes more power in the second state than in the first state (Section 0042 lines 1 - 5, the Bluetooth enabled devices in a Bluetooth system will transition from the standby mode to the activation mode, the standby mode consumes less power than the activation mode, since the microprocessor controls the Bluetooth enabled device said microprocessor consumes less power in standby mode than in activation mode); causing the first microprocessor to activate a wireless transceiver in the portable device to establish communication with a server computer in response to the wireless signal (Section 0042 lines 1 - 5, the master (DCDS server) periodically transmits inquiry messages which comprise access codes, when the access code matches the Bluetooth enabled devices access code said Bluetooth enabled devices will respond with an acknowledgement signal); synchronizing content stored in the portable device with content in the server computer (Section 0042 lines 1 - 5, during standby mode the Bluetooth enabled devices will listen for inquiry messages, when the access code in said inquiry messages matches the access code derived from the Bluetooth enabled devices identity said devices will transition to an activation mode and synchronize with the master (DCDS server) to form a piconet).

Walsh does not teach limiting time during which the portable device performs content synchronization with the server computer as a function of an amount of power, which is allowed to be expended on synchronization.

Karaoguz teaches limiting time during which the portable device performs content synchronization with the server computer as a function of an amount of power,

which is allowed to be expended on synchronization (Sections: 0014, 0046 lines 14 – 15, 0052 lines 7 – 8, 0055 lines 4 – 13).

It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to modify the synchronization managers of Walsh with the power controller of Karaoguz for the purpose of maximizing the battery life of the portable Bluetooth devices before recharging is required as taught by Karaoguz.

Regarding Claim 12, Walsh in view of Karaoguz teaches all of the claimed limitations recited in Claim 11. Walsh further teaches enabling a power supply system to cause the first microprocessor to transition from the first state to the second state (Section 0042 lines 1 - 5, during standby mode the Bluetooth enabled devices will listen for inquiry messages, when the access code in said inquiry messages matches the access code derived from the Bluetooth enabled devices identity said devices will transition to an activation mode and synchronize with the master (DCDS server) to form a piconet).

Regarding Claim 15, Walsh in view of Karaoguz teaches all of the claimed limitations recited in Claim 11. Walsh further teaches wherein the wireless signal includes a radio frequency (RF) pulse (Section 0042 lines 1 - 5, the master (DCDS server) periodically transmits inquiry messages which comprise access codes, said inquiry messages are transmitted in pulses).

Regarding Claim 16, Walsh in view of Karaoguz teaches all of the claimed limitations recited in Claim 11. Walsh further teaches wherein the wireless signal includes a pager message (Section 0042 lines 1 - 5, in a Bluetooth system units

desiring a connection transmit paging and inquiry messages).

Regarding Claim 22, Walsh teaches an apparatus comprising: a wireless receiver to receive a signal (Figure 1, Section 0043 lines 1 - 9, the Bluetooth enabled devices comprise transceivers thus there will be a receiver to receive signals from the DCDS server); a wireless transceiver operable to transition from a first state to a second state to perform content synchronization with a server computer in response to the signal (Section 0042 lines 1 - 5, during standby mode the Bluetooth enabled devices will listen for inquiry messages, when the access code in said inquiry messages matches the access code derived from the Bluetooth enabled devices' identity said devices will transition to an activation mode and synchronize with the master (DCDS server) to form a piconet), wherein the wireless transceiver consumes less power in the first state than in the second state (Section 0042 lines 1 - 5, the Bluetooth enabled devices in a Bluetooth system will transition from the standby mode to the activation mode, the standby mode consumes less power than the activation mode); and a synchronization budget manager (Sections: 0042 lines 1 – 5, 0043 lines 1 – 9, during the active or connection mode in a Bluetooth system there are a plurality of logical transports that can be conducted one of which is a Synchronous Connection Oriented transport, the devices or members of the piconet will therefore be synchronized such that data can be transferred, since said devices are synchronized there will be a synchronization budget manager in each of said devices that enables said devices to synchronize with the other devices in the piconet).

Walsh does not teach a synchronization budget manager which limits time during

which the wireless transceiver performs content synchronization with the server computer as a function of an amount of power, which is allowed to be expended on synchronization.

Karaoguz teaches a power controller, which limits time during which the wireless transceiver performs content synchronization with another device as a function of an amount of power, which is allowed to be expended on synchronization (Sections: 0014, 0046 lines 14 – 15, 0052 lines 7 – 8, 0055 lines 4 – 13).

It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to modify the synchronization managers of Walsh with the power controller of Karaoguz for the purpose of maximizing the battery life of the portable Bluetooth devices before recharging is required as taught by Karaoguz.

Regarding Claim 23, Walsh in view of Karaoguz teaches all of the claimed limitations recited in Claim 22. Walsh further teaches a microprocessor, coupled to the wireless receiver, to periodically enable the receiver (Section 0043 lines 1 - 9, the Bluetooth enabled devices comprise microprocessors).

Regarding Claim 24, Walsh in view of Karaoguz teaches all of the claimed limitations recited in Claim 23. Walsh further teaches wherein the microprocessor cycles between a first and a second power mode (Section 0042 lines 1 - 5, during standby mode the Bluetooth enabled devices will listen for inquiry messages, when the access code in said inquiry messages matches the access code derived from the Bluetooth enabled devices' identity said devices will transition to an activation mode and synchronize with the master (DCDS server) to form a piconet, since the microprocessor

controls said Bluetooth enabled devices said microprocessor will cycle between the standby mode and activation mode), the microprocessor consumes less power in the first power mode than in the second power mode (Section 0042 lines 1 - 5, the Bluetooth enabled devices in a Bluetooth system will transition from the standby mode to the activation mode, the standby mode consumes less power than the activation mode, since the microprocessors control the Bluetooth enabled devices said microprocessors will consume less power in the standby mode than in the activation mode), and the microprocessor enables the receiver when the microprocessor is in the second power mode (Section 0042 lines 1 - 5, during standby mode the Bluetooth enabled devices will listen for inquiry messages, when the access code in said inquiry messages matches the access code derived from the Bluetooth enabled devices' identity said devices will transition to an activation mode and synchronize with the master (DCDS server) to form a piconet).

4. Claims 3 and 27 – 28 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Walsh et al. (US 2003/0050058) in view of Karaoguz et al. (US 2004/0029621) as applied to Claims 1, 23 above, and further in view of Sun et al. (US 2002/0137460).

Regarding Claim 3, Walsh in view of Karaoguz teaches all of the claimed limitations recited in Claim 1. Walsh further teaches wherein the portable device is inside an automobile (Section 0043 lines 1 - 9, the Bluetooth enabled devices can be inside automobiles).

Walsh in view of Karaoguz does not teach a remote controller that includes the

wireless transmitter and the remote controller is physically coupled to a key to the automobile.

Sun teaches a remote controller that includes the wireless transmitter and the remote controller is physically coupled to a key to the automobile (Sections 0014, 0016 lines 1 - 5).

It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to modify the system of Walsh in view of Karaoguz with the remote controller of Sun for the purpose of enabling a user to remotely control said user's Bluetooth enabled device as taught by Sun.

Regarding Claim 27, Walsh in view of Karaoguz teaches all of the claimed limitations recited in Claim 23. Walsh in view of Karaoguz does not teach a remote controller to send the signal in response to user activation.

Sun teaches a remote controller to send the signal in response to user activation (Sections 0014, 0016 lines 1 - 5).

It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to modify the system of Walsh in view of Karaoguz with the remote controller of Sun for the purpose of enabling a user to remotely control said user's Bluetooth enabled device as taught by Sun.

Regarding Claim 28, Walsh in view of Karaoguz and in further view of Sun teaches all of the claimed limitations recited in Claim 27. Walsh further teaches wherein the portable device is inside an automobile (Section 0043 lines 1 - 9, the Bluetooth enabled devices can be inside automobiles). Sun further teaches wherein the remote

controller includes a key to the automobile (Section 0014).

5. Claim 7 is rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Walsh et al. (US 2003/0050058) in view of Karaoguz et al. (US 2004/0029621) as applied to Claim 1 above, and further in view of Striemer (US 2003/0197607).

Regarding Claim 7, Walsh in view of Karaoguz teaches all of the claimed limitations recited in Claim 1. Walsh in view of Karaoguz does not teach wherein the wireless receiver includes a pager network receiver.

Striemer teaches a pager network receiver (Sections 0074).

It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to modify the Bluetooth enabled devices of Walsh in view of Karaoguz with the pager module of Striemer for the purpose of creating a more flexible Bluetooth device that can receive pages over a paging network as taught by Striemer.

6. Claims 13 – 14 and 25 – 26 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Walsh et al. (US 2003/0050058) in view of Karaoguz et al. (US 2004/0029621) as applied to Claims 12, 23 above, and further in view of Hunt (US 6,263,491).

Regarding Claim 13, Walsh in view of Karaoguz teaches all of the claimed limitations recited in Claim 12. Walsh further teaches cycling a microprocessor in the portable device between a first and a second power modes (Section 0042 lines 1 - 5, during standby mode the Bluetooth enabled devices will listen for inquiry messages,

when the access code in said inquiry messages matches the access code derived from the Bluetooth enabled devices' identity said devices will transition to an activation mode and synchronize with the master (DCDS server) to form a piconet, since the microprocessor controls said Bluetooth enabled devices said microprocessor will cycle between the standby mode and activation mode), wherein the microprocessor is operable in the second power mode to enable the power supply system in response to the wireless signal (Section 0042 lines 1 - 5, during standby mode the Bluetooth enabled devices will listen for inquiry messages, when the access code in said inquiry messages matches the access code derived from the Bluetooth enabled devices' identity said devices will transition to an activation mode and synchronize with the master (DCDS server) to form a piconet), and wherein the microprocessor consumes less power in the first power mode than in the second power mode (Section 0042 lines 1 - 5, the Bluetooth enabled devices in a Bluetooth system will transition from the standby mode to the activation mode, the standby mode consumes less power than the activation mode, since the microprocessors control the Bluetooth enabled devices said microprocessors will consume less power in the standby mode than in the activation mode).

Walsh in view of Karaoguz does not teach second microprocessor.

Hunt teaches a second microprocessor (Column 6 lines 22 - 39).

It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to modify the Bluetooth enabled devices of Walsh in view of Karaoguz with the dual microprocessor of Hunt as an alternative means for controlling

said Bluetooth enabled devices.

Regarding Claim 14, Walsh in view of Karaoguz and in further view of Hunt teaches all of the claimed limitations recited in Claim 13. Walsh further teaches receiving the wireless signal by a receiver coupled to a microprocessor (Section 0043 lines 1 - 9, since the microprocessor controls the Bluetooth enabled devices, the Bluetooth transceivers of said devices are coupled to the microprocessor). Hunt further teaches a second microprocessor (Column 6 lines 22 - 39).

Regarding Claim 25, Walsh in view of Karaoguz teaches all of the claimed limitations recited in Claim 23. Walsh further teaches a microprocessor to enable the wireless transceiver in response to the signal (Section 0043 lines 1 - 9, the Bluetooth enabled devices comprise microprocessors); and a power supply system, coupled to said microprocessor, to provide power to said microprocessor (Section 0043 lines 1 - 9, a Bluetooth enabled device comprises a power supply that provides power to the components, such as the microprocessor, that make up said device).

Walsh in view of Karaoguz does not teach second microprocessor.

Hunt teaches a second microprocessor (Column 6 lines 22 - 39).

It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to modify the Bluetooth enabled devices of Walsh in view of Karaoguz with the dual microprocessor of Hunt as an alternative means for controlling said Bluetooth enabled devices.

Regarding Claim 26, Walsh in view of Karaoguz and in further view of Hunt teaches all of the claimed limitations recited in Claim 25. Walsh further teaches the

power supply system providing power to the microprocessor in response to the signal (Section 0042 lines 1 - 5, the master (DCDS server) periodically transmits inquiry messages which comprise access codes, when the access code matches the Bluetooth enabled devices access code said Bluetooth enabled devices will respond with an acknowledgement signal, power will be provided in the activation mode).

7. Claim 17 is rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) over Walsh et al. (US 2003/0050058) in view of Karaoguz et al. (US 2004/0029621) as applied to Claim 11 above, and further in view of Linnartz (US 2002/0066018).

Regarding Claim 17, Walsh in view of Karaoguz teaches all of the claimed limitations recited in Claim 11. Walsh in view of Karaoguz does not teach decoding an encrypted message carried by the wireless signal.

Linnartz teaches decoding an encrypted message carried by the wireless signal (Section 0028 lines 1 - 9).

It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to use the encryption method taught by Linnartz in the Bluetooth system of Walsh in view of Karaoguz for the purpose of authenticating the Bluetooth enabled devices in order to enable user privacy as taught by Linnartz.

Conclusion

8. Applicant's amendment necessitated the new ground(s) of rejection presented in this Office action. Accordingly, **THIS ACTION IS MADE FINAL**. See MPEP

§ 706.07(a). Applicant is reminded of the extension of time policy as set forth in 37 CFR 1.136(a).

A shortened statutory period for reply to this final action is set to expire THREE MONTHS from the mailing date of this action. In the event a first reply is filed within TWO MONTHS of the mailing date of this final action and the advisory action is not mailed until after the end of the THREE-MONTH shortened statutory period, then the shortened statutory period will expire on the date the advisory action is mailed, and any extension fee pursuant to 37 CFR 1.136(a) will be calculated from the mailing date of the advisory action. In no event, however, will the statutory period for reply expire later than SIX MONTHS from the date of this final action.

Any inquiry concerning this communication or earlier communications from the examiner should be directed to Raymond S. Dean whose telephone number is 571-272-7877. The examiner can normally be reached on Monday-Friday 6:00-2:30.

If attempts to reach the examiner by telephone are unsuccessful, the examiner's supervisor, Edward F. Urban can be reached on 571-272-7899. The fax phone number for the organization where this application or proceeding is assigned is 571-273-8300.

Information regarding the status of an application may be obtained from the Patent Application Information Retrieval (PAIR) system. Status information for published applications may be obtained from either Private PAIR or Public PAIR. Status information for unpublished applications is available through Private PAIR only. For more information about the PAIR system, see http://pair-direct.uspto.gov. Should you have questions on access to the Private PAIR system, contact the Electronic Business Center (EBC) at 866-217-9197 (toll-free). **PLEASE NOTE**: Art Unit 2684 is now Division 2618

Raymond S. Dean
March 30, 2006

EDWARD F. URBAN
SUPERVISORY PATENT EXAMINER
TECHNOLOGY CENTER 2600